

WEST

Generate Collection

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 13 of 13 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: DE 19882319 T, GB 2324064 A, WO 9846814 A1, AU 9869302 A, GB 2337227 A, CN 1251626 A Relevance Rank: 99

L8: Entry 8 of 13

File: DWPI

Jul 20, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-498592

DERWENT-WEEK: 200038

COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: A lyocell fibre used in filament yarns and non-woven processes - containing elongated, low-melting, polyester domains aligned parallel to the axis of the fibre

INVENTOR: BAHIA, H S

PRIORITY-DATA:

1997GB-0007426

April 11, 1997

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 19882319 T	July 20, 2000	N/A	000	D01F008/02
GB 2324064 A	October 14, 1998	N/A	014	D01D005/28
WO 9846814 A1	October 22, 1998	E	000	D01F008/02
AU 9869302 A	November 11, 1998	N/A	000	D01F008/02
GB 2337227 A	November 17, 1999	N/A	000	D01F008/02
CN 1251626 A	April 26, 2000	N/A	000	D01F008/02

INT-CL (IPC): C08J 5/18; C08L 1/02; C08L 1/02; D01D 5/28; D01F 2/00; D01F 8/02; D01F 8/06; D01F 8/12; D01F 8/14

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: GB 2324064A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A lyocell fibre containing elongated polyester domains of aspect ratio at least 1.5, the polyester domains are aligned substantially parallel to the axis of the fibre. Also claimed is a process to prepare the lyocell fibre by extruding a solution of cellulose in amine oxide through a spinneret of film die at elevated temperature via an air gap into an aqueous precipitation bath, characterised in that 0.1-60 wt.% based on cellulose of a thermoplastic low-melting polymer is incorporated into the cellulose solution. The polymer has a melting point above 25 deg. C but below the extrusion temperature of the cellulose solution.

USE - The fibres produced can be used to make filament yarns, tows of yarn for cutting into staple fibre and also staple fibres formed from the tow. The fibres can be used in many non-woven processes, e.g. wet laying or dry laying on papermaking machinery or hydroentanglement as they have increased inter-fibre bonding giving the resulting paper increased strength. They are also used in filters.

ADVANTAGE - The presence of carboxylic acid groups in the low-melting polymer was believed to be advantageous in giving the right degree of compatibility with the cellulose solution. As the fibre contains low-melting polymer, particularly polyester which has self lubricating properties it can be easily processed. It also reduces spinning solution viscosity and shear resistance allowing spinning of solutions of increased cellulose content. This has advantages of increased through put and reduced handling of amine oxide solvent per amount of fibre produced. The fibre or film of the invention shows improved dimensional stability compared with unmodified lyocell fibre and when formed into fabrics, particularly woven fabrics have improved crease resistance compared to the unmodified fibre, fabrics.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KMC	Draw. Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	-----	------------	-------

☐ 2. Document ID: JP 10088432 A Relevance Rank: 97

L8: Entry 12 of 13

File: DWPI

Apr 7, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-267635
DERWENT-WEEK: 199824
COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Woven or knitted fabric of mixed spun fibres of wool and lyocell fibre treated with enzyme - prepared by weaving or knitting mixed spun fibres of wool and Lyocell fibre

PRIORITY-DATA:

1996JP-0237867

September 9, 1996

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 10088432 A	April 7, 1998	N/A	003	D01F011/02

INT-CL (IPC): D01F 11/02; D02G 3/04; D03D 15/00; D06M 16/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP10088432A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The fabric is prepared by weaving or knitting the mixed spun fibres of wool and Lyocell fibre. Spun fibre is prepared by mixed spinning the lyocell fibre wool, polyester, nylon, cotton, etc. Lyocell fibre is prepared by spinning solution of a cellulose fibre in an organic solvent and treating it with an enzyme in state of raw cotton.

ADVANTAGE - Fabric has good softness and drape. It can be produced with reduced problems of wrinkling, abrasion, dyeing uneven colour, irregular colour dyeing etc., giving good productivity.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KMC	Draw. Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	-----	------------	-------

☐ 3. Document ID: JP 10072771 A Relevance Rank: 97

L8: Entry 13 of 13

File: DWPI

Mar 17, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-234957
DERWENT-WEEK: 199821
COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Soft feel cloth of mixed fibres of polyester/cellulose@
- comprises lyocell fibre and polyester treated with alkali to
give weight decrease

PRIORITY-DATA:

1996JP-0194054

July 5, 1996

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 10072771 A	March 17, 1998	N/A	007	D06M011/38

INT-CL (IPC): D03D 15/00; D06M 11/38

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP10072771A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The cloth comprises mixed fibres of polyester and a lyocell fibre. Polyester is treated with alkali to give weight decrease.

ADVANTAGE - The cloth has soft feel driven from alkali weight decrease, sturdiness, toughness, etc. It has sufficient strength, dyefastness and no contamination of the cellulose fibre by dye for the polyester fibre.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	-----	-----------	-------

☐ 4. Document ID: US 5928973 A Relevance Rank: 96

L8: Entry 5 of 13

File: DWPI

Jul 27, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-467830
DERWENT-WEEK: 199939
COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Non-woven needlepunch fabric for absorption goods

INVENTOR: CREEKMORE, E L; DANIEL, M B ; HEDRICK, J A

PRIORITY-DATA:

1997US-0937594

September 29, 1997

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 5928973 A	July 27, 1999	N/A	005	D04H001/46

INT-CL (IPC): D04H 1/46; D04H 3/10

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 5928973A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The fabric contains 60-90 weight percent (wt.%) of lyocell fiber of length 1-6 inches, 10-40 wt. % of polyester fiber of length 1-6 inches and 0-30 wt.% of other fibers. The size of the lyocell fiber is 0.75-6 deniers, prior to fibrillation. The fiber is subjected to carding, cross-lapping and needlepunching, to obtain a fabric with interlocked fibers.

USE - For absorption goods.

ADVANTAGE - The fabric has improved wet strength, good working property and fluid retention properties. Softness of the fabric is enhanced. The fabric has a low lint level.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	------	-----------	-------

☐ 5. Document ID: DK 9801395 A Relevance Rank: 96

L8: Entry 6 of 13

File: DWPI

Nov 20, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-256333
DERWENT-WEEK: 199922
COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Biopolishing cellulosic fabric - for fiber protection and damage inhibition using biodegradable a polymer and cellulolytic enzyme

PRIORITY-DATA:

1998DK-0001395

October 30, 1998

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DK 9801395 A	November 20, 1998	N/A	020	D06M016/00

INT-CL (IPC): C12S 11/00; D06M 16/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DK 9801395A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Method of biopolishing cellulosic fabric (I) with a biodegradable polymer, and cellulolytic enzyme, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (I) comprises: (a) coating the fabric or garment with a biodegradable polymer held in an aqueous solution; and (b) in an aqueous medium, treating the fabric or garment with a cellulolytic enzyme.

USE - The xyloglucan polymer is used to coat cellulose containing or cellulosic fabrics (e.g. cotton, viscose, rayon, ramie, linen, and lyocell), mixtures of these fibers, mixtures of these fibers with synthetic fibers (e.g. polyester, polyamid, and nylon), or other natural fibers (e.g. wool and silk). The coating acts as a textile fiber damage inhibitor/protector, as an easy care finish for the production of crease resistant fabric, as an anti-backstaining agent in denim biostoning processes and as anti-redeposit agent in garment washing processes. Coating fabrics with xyloglucan gave better pilling values than fabrics coated without xyloglucan at almost all experimental dosage levels.

ADVANTAGE - Advantage - The improved biopolishing method results in a fabric with a higher pilling note and improved ant-wrinkling properties.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	------	-----------	-------

☐ 6. Document ID: DE 19812954 A1 Relevance Rank: 95

L8: Entry 9 of 13

File: DWPI

Oct 8, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-533123
DERWENT-WEEK: 199845
COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Viscose fibre production from cellulose or a spinning solution - involves selectively applying electrical or magnetic field to the material, before or after jet spinning, to ensure textile character

INVENTOR: EGGERSTEDT, A; PRUSS, G

PRIORITY-DATA:

1997DE-1049601 November 10, 1997
1997DE-1012291 March 24, 1997

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 19812954 A1	October 8, 1998	G	011	D01F002/06

INT-CL (IPC): B01J 19/08; C08B 9/00; D01D 5/06; D01F 1/10; D01F 2/06

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE19812954A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Production of viscose filaments, in which the initial product, especially in a viscous form, and/or the viscose is at least partially subjected, at intervals, to electrical or magnetic fields.

Also claimed is an assembly where the pipes to carry the viscous initial product or viscose are subjected wholly or partially to external electrical or magnetic fields, at least at intervals.

USE - The technique is for the production of viscose from cellulose, and viscose fibres from a spinning solution.

ADVANTAGE - The method ensures that the viscose material has a textile character.

The molecular pre-orientation technique can also be used for the production of natural and synthetic fibres and especially of elastin (EL), elastodiene (ED), polytetrafluoroethene (PTFE), polyacrylic (PAN), modacrylic (MAC), polyamide (PA), aramid (AR), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyvinylidene chloride (CLF), polyester (PES), polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyvinyl alcohol (PVAL) or lyocell.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWC	Draw Desc	Clip Img	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	-----	-----------	----------	-------

L8: Entry 1 of 13

File: DWPI

Apr 3, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-303050

DERWENT-WEEK: 200034

COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Ink-jet printing on textile, e.g. cotton, wool or polyamide uses aqueous ink of mixed color containing mixture of reactive, acid, disperse or pigment dyes of different color

INVENTOR: HERMANN, H

PRIORITY-DATA:

1998CH-0001892

September 16, 1998

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 9958594 A	April 3, 2000	N/A	000	D06P005/00
WO 200015898	March 23, 2000	G	122	D06P005/00 A1

INT-CL (IPC): B41J 2/175; C09D 11/00; D06P 5/00; D21H 17/53

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200015898A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - In ink-jet printing on fibrous textiles, each mixed color of a print is produced with an aqueous ink of the corresponding mixed color, which is obtained by mixing the required amounts of at least 2 reactive, acid, disperse or pigment dyes of different color.

USE - The process is used for printing textiles (claimed), especially made from fibers containing nitrogen or hydroxyl groups, such as cellulose (e.g. viscose, lyocell and cotton), silk and especially wool or synthetic polyamides, e.g. polyamide-6 and -66, and also polyvinyl, polyacrylonitrile, aramid, polypropylene, polyurethane, polyesters and cellulose esters, e.g. polyethylene terephthalate, polyesters of isophthalic or terephthalic acid with 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)-cyclohexane or copolymers of terephthalic and isophthalic acid with ethylene glycol, cellulose 2/2 and triacetate and mixtures of polyesters and other fibers.

ADVANTAGE - Ink-jet printing is significantly cheaper and quicker than screen printing. Mixed colors are normally produced by digital mixing of the primary colors normally used (e.g. yellow, red, cyan and black) but the individual dots are visible at a certain distance and the print does not look uniform, especially in pale areas. Inks produced by mixing suitable amounts of different dyes can be made in any color, even the finest tints, and appear homogeneous in the print.

8. Document ID: AU 9950309 A, WO 200003080 A1 Relevance Rank: 95

L8: Entry 3 of 13

File: DWPI

Feb 1, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-160940

DERWENT-WEEK: 200028

COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Ink-jet printing on textile, especially cellulose textile, uses one head for applying aqueous ink containing (in)organic pigment dye or reactive dye and different or same head for applying aqueous formulation of fixing alkali

INVENTOR: MHEIDLE, M

PRIORITY-DATA:

1998CH-0001459

July 8, 1998

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 9950309 A	February 1, 2000	N/A	000	D06P005/00
WO 200003080	January 20, 2000	G	099	D06P005/00 A1

INT-CL (IPC): D06P 5/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200003080A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - In ink-jet printing on textiles with aqueous inks containing dyes, ink(s) and other chemical(s) are applied with different printing heads or mixture(s) of ink and chemical(s) are applied with the same printing head(s).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - In ink-jet printing on textiles with aqueous inks containing dyes, ink(s) and other chemical(s) are applied with different printing heads or mixture(s) of ink and chemical(s) are applied with the same printing head(s). Either the dye is a pigment dye and the chemical is an aqueous formulation of pigment dye binder and crosslinking agent or crosslinking catalyst; or the dye is a specified reactive mono- or dis-azo, metal complex azo, diaminoanthraquinone or copper phthalocyanine dye and the chemical is an aqueous formulation of a fixing alkali. Full details of the specified reactive dyes are given in the SPECIFIED COMPOUNDS Field.

USE - The process is used for printing cellulose textiles (claimed), e.g. woven and knitted fabrics and breadths of

cotton, linen, hemp, viscose rayon or lyocell, preferably viscose and especially cotton, and other fibers, e.g. wool, silk, polyvinyl, polyacrylonitrile, natural and synthetic polyamide, aramid, polypropylene, natural and synthetic polyesters, including cellulose 2 one half - and tri-acetate and especially polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene tere-/isophthalate and polyesters derived from iso- or terephthalic acid and 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)-cyclohexane, polyurethane and mixtures. It is

suitable for overall printing in one color and printing in several colors, including the use of digital imaging.

ADVANTAGE - The process gives brilliant, strongly colored prints with good general fastness (e.g. to light, wet, chlorine, rubbing, ironing and pleating) and sharp contours. The printing inks have good stability and viscosity.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	------	-----------	-------

☐ 9. Document ID: AU 9949066 A, WO 200003081 A1 Relevance Rank: 95

L8: Entry 2 of 13

File: DWPI

Feb 1, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-160941

DERWENT-WEEK: 200028

COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Ink-jet printing on textile, especially cellulose textile, comprises pretreatment with pigment dye binder, then printing with aqueous ink containing (in)organic pigment dye(s)

INVENTOR: GALEA, B; MHEIDLE, M

PRIORITY-DATA:

1998CH-0001463

July 8, 1998

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 9949066 A	February 1, 2000	N/A	000	D06P005/00
WO 200003081	January 20, 2000	G	040	D06P005/00 A1

INT-CL (IPC): D06P 1/44; D06P 1/52; D06P 5/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200003081A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - In ink jet printing on textiles, the textile is pretreated with a pigment dye binder and then printed with an aqueous ink containing pigment dye(s).

USE - The process is used for printing cellulose textiles (claimed), e.g. woven and knitted fabrics and breadths of cotton, linen, hemp, viscose rayon or lyocell, preferably viscose and especially cotton, mixtures, e.g. of cotton with polyester or polyamide fibres, and other fibres, e.g. wool, silk, polyvinyl, polyacrylonitrile, polyamide, aramid, polypropylene and polyurethane. It is suitable for overall printing in one color and printing in several colors, including the use of digital

imaging.

ADVANTAGE - The process gives brilliant, strongly colored prints with good general fastness (e.g. to light, wet, chlorine, rubbing, ironing and pleating) and sharp contours. The printing inks have good stability and viscosity.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	------	-----------	-------

☐ 10. Document ID: GB 2325248 A Relevance Rank: 81

L8: Entry 7 of 13

File: DWPI

Nov 18, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-560187

DERWENT-WEEK: 199848

COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Cigarette filter paper - has synthetic polymer fibres bonded to each other at cross-over points of synthetic fibres and fibrous lyocell

INVENTOR: PROBERT, T M; ROSE, J E ; WHITTAKER, N R

PRIORITY-DATA:

1997GB-0009768

May 15, 1997

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
GB 2325248 A	November 18, 1998	N/A	013	A24D003/10

INT-CL (IPC): A24D 3/10; D21F 11/14; D21H 27/08

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: GB 2325248A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The filter paper comprises synthetic polymer fibres bonded to each other at the cross-over points of synthetic fibres and fibrous lyocell. The bonding may be by means of an adhesive, but preferably by heat fusion. The lyocell is preferably fibrillated and may be in the form of fibres and/or floc, the fibres being 3-6 mm in length, 0.5-4.5 decitex in cross-sectional size and having a degree of freeness of 15-60

deg. SR. The floc comprises vegetable floc or wood pulp floc. The paper preferably has 10-75% lyocell fibres, 20-80% synthetic fibres and 2-50% of floc, all percentages by weight of the paper. The synthetic fibres are bio-component fibres having a core of higher melting point than its sheath. The sheath of the bio-component fibres comprises polyethylene or a copolyester and the core comprises polyester or polypropylene.

USE - Paper for use as filter for cigarettes or other rod shaped smokers articles.

ADVANTAGE - Paper has neutral taste and achieves low tar deliveries with less need for ventilation.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	------	-----------	-------

☐ 11. Document ID: DE 29806521 U1 Relevance Rank: 79

L8: Entry 10 of 13

File: DWPI

Jul 2, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-364368

DERWENT-WEEK: 199832

COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Filtration bag for e.g. vacuum cleaner use - has inner layer comprising filter paper containing proportion of fibrillated fibres, and strong outer bag of little filtration capability

PRIORITY-DATA:

1998DE-2006521

April 9, 1998

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE

PAGES

MAIN-IPC

DE 29806521 U1

July 2, 1998

N/A

008

A47L009/14

INT-CL (IPC): A47L 9/14

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE29806521U

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The vacuum cleaner bag comprises a holding flange (11) fitted into the cleaner casing, with the filter bag itself (12), which is fastened to it. The bag has an outer- and at least one inner layer. Each inner layer comprises filter paper, having a proportion of fibrillated fibres, of titre 1.0-4.8 dtex and a staple length of 0.8 - 18 mm.

Preferably the fibres are lyocell, of length 6-8 mm or acrylonitrile of length 3-8 mm. Other possibilities include polyester, polyamide, other polymers or regenerated cellulose.

USE - A vacuum cleaner bag, in which filtration properties and

USE - A vacuum cleaner bag, in which filtration properties and strength are individually optimised.

ADVANTAGE - Vacuum cleaner bags need sufficient permeability to limit pressure drop, but must stop dust particles. Satisfying both criteria can result in an easily-damaged bag. The new bag has an outer of little filtering value, but which does provide valuable support and protection. The inner bag is a fleece, its properties chosen for dust filtration capability. Normal paper-industry machinery is suitable for its production. Pore sizes using lyocell fibres are 10-20 μ m. Pore sizes of 2-3 μ m are achievable using fibrillated acrylonitrile fibres.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Clip Img	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	------	-----------	----------	-------

☐ 12. Document ID: AU 9747879 A, GB 2318808 A, WO 9818989 A1 Relevance Rank:
72

L8: Entry 11 of 13

File: DWPI

May 22, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-219752

DERWENT-WEEK: 199840

COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Lyocell fabric treatment to reduce degree of prim
fibrillation - by tumble drying in drying gas for at least 5
minutes after the wet, or dry fabric has attained a moisture
content of 8 per cent by weight

INVENTOR: RODGERS, M

PRIORITY-DATA:

1996GB-0022707

October 31, 1996

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 9747879 A	May 22, 1998	N/A	000	D06C019/00
GB 2318808 A	May 6, 1998	N/A	013	D06M010/00
WO 9818989 A1	May 7, 1998	E	000	D06C019/00

INT-CL (IPC): D01F 2/00; D06C 19/00; D06M 10/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: GB 2318808A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The process for reducing the degree of primary fibrillation of a fibrillated lyocell fabric includes tumbling the fabric in a drying gas in a tumble dryer for at least 5 minutes after the fabric has a moisture content of 8% by weight. The fabric may be introduced in a dry state, but it may be wet with a moisture content of above 15% by weight, and be tumbled dried to a moisture content of 8%, and for at least 5 minutes more, and possibly for 10 - 30 minutes more.

possibly for 10 - 30 minutes more.

To give a peach skin effect, the fabric is subjected to a wet processing so that it develops primary fibrillation and the fabric in garment form is subsequently tumbled in a drying gas in a tumble dryer to remove primary fibrillation and to induce secondary fibrillation. The time for tumble drying is at least 20 minutes. During the tumble drying, abrasive articles are added, these are made from knotted yarn, preferably polyester knotted yarn.

USE - For knitted, woven, and non-woven fabrics, which may be wholly or partly of lyocell fibres, usually however the lyocell fibres form at least 50% by weight of the fabric fibres.

ADVANTAGE - Attractive visual appearance and handle, on so called peach finish of the fabric. Less costly process, less likely breakdown of fabric structure, especially on collars and cuffs if fabric is treated in garment form.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	------	-----------	-------

☐ 13. Document ID: DE 19930986 A1 Relevance Rank: 54

L8: Entry 4 of 13

File: DWPI

Jan 13, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-107641

DERWENT-WEEK: 200010

COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Home ink-jet printing on textile fiber web, especially delicate or ink-permeable textile

INVENTOR: MHEIDLE, M

PRIORITY-DATA:

1998CH-0001464

July 8, 1998

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE PAGES MAIN-IPC

DE 19930986 A1 January 13, 2000 N/A 058 D06P001/39

INT-CL (IPC): D06B 19/00; D06P 1/02; D06P 1/38; D06P 1/39; D06P 1/44

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 19930986A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - In ink-jet printing on textile fiber webs with aqueous inks containing dye, the back of the textile, away from the printing head, is covered closely with another web and the 2 webs are fed past to the printing head together.

USE - The process is used for printing textiles that have low intrinsic stability or an ink-permeable during printing, especially georgette or stretch materials, more especially for printing cellulose textile with ink containing reactive dye(s) (all claimed). It is especially useful for printing small pieces, especially not larger than DIN A3 format, on an ordinary ink-jet printer for home use (claimed), e.g. with digitalized images, including those from a video camera or scanner. The process is especially useful for printing textiles containing hydroxyl groups, preferably natural and regenerated cellulose, e.g. linen, hemp, lyocell and especially viscose and cotton, or mixtures containing these. It can also be used with wool, silk, polyvinyl, polyacrylonitrile, polyamide, aramid, polypropylene, polyester and polyurethane materials, including cellulose 2 one half - and tri-acetate, polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene terephthalate-co-isophthalate and condensation products of iso- or tere-phthalic acid with 1,4-bis(hydroxymethyl)-cyclohexane.

ADVANTAGE - Ink-jet printing is much cheaper and quicker than screen printing. Single and multi-color prints can be made. The inks have good stability and viscosity. They give strongly colored prints with sharp contours and good general fastness (e.g. to acids, alkalis, water, washing, sea water, over-dyeing, perspiration, chlorine, rubbing, ironing and pleating).

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a preferred printing system.

Textile to be printed 1

Paper 2

Rollers for textile 3, 3'

Rollers for paper 4, 4'

Guide rollers 5

Separator 6

Printing head 7

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KWC	Draw Desc	Clip Img	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	-----	-----------	----------	-------

Generate Collection

Terms	Documents
15 and 14 and 12	13

Display

50

Documents, starting with Document:

13

[Help](#)
[Logout](#)
[Interrupt](#)
[Main Menu](#)
[Search Form](#)
[Posting Counts](#)
[Show S Numbers](#)
[Edit S Numbers](#)
[Preferences](#)

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
l5 and l4 and l2	13

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Refine Search: l5 and l4 and l2 Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 12/2/2000

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
DWPI	l5 and l4 and l2	13	<u>L8</u>
DWPI	l6 and l4	0	<u>L7</u>
DWPI	l1 and l5 and l3 and l2	50	<u>L6</u>
DWPI	fibers or fibres	369715	<u>L5</u>
DWPI	lyocell	102	<u>L4</u>
DWPI	cellulosic	12503	<u>L3</u>
DWPI	polyester	151665	<u>L2</u>
DWPI	(non-woven or unwoven)and fabric	9974	<u>L1</u>

[Help](#)
[Logout](#)
[Interrupt](#)
[Main Menu](#)
[Search Form](#)
[Posting Counts](#)
[Show S Numbers](#)
[Edit S Numbers](#)
[Preferences](#)

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
fibers or fibres	369715

Database:

US Patents Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

▲
▼

fibers or fibres

Refine Search:

Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 12/2/2000

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
DWPI	fibers or fibres	369715	<u>L5</u>
DWPI	lyocell	102	<u>L4</u>
DWPI	cellulosic	12503	<u>L3</u>
DWPI	polyester	151665	<u>L2</u>
DWPI	(non-woven or unwoven)and fabric	9974	<u>L1</u>